



# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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Monday  
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FBIS-*AFR*-89-198

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16 October 1989

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## Gabon

### Purported Coup Leader Says 'More Arrested'

AB1010122289 Paris AFP in English 2335 GMT  
9 Oct 89

[Text] Paris, Oct 9 (AFP)—The alleged mastermind behind a coup plot in Gabon disclosed by authorities there last week, said Monday that the plot had been fabricated by the government, but that four more people had been arrested.

In Libreville, officials expressed amazement at the report and authoritative sources said only one of the four said to have been arrested had been detained.

Pierre Mamoundou, who works at an African agency here, said that Second Deputy Prime Minister Etienne-Guy Mouvagha Tgghioba, former Finance and Economy Minister Paul Moukambi, President Omar Bongo's former aide-de-camp Lieutenant-Colonel Georges Moubandjo, and Labour Minister Louis-Gaston Mayila had been arrested. Men had been arrested [words indistinct] Lt.-Col. Moubandjo, the Army chief.

Mr Moukambi was reported Monday on the front page of the Gabonese daily the UNION to have died Friday at the American hospital in Paris after a short illness.

Government sources said neither Mr. Mayila nor Mr. Mouvagha Tgghioba had ever been under arrest.

Mr. Mamoundou's statement here came a day after the GABONESE NEWS AGENCY (AGP) reported "several other conspirators had been arrested, according to persistent rumours in Libreville," and that security forces were carrying out extensive checks in the wake of the discovery of the alleged coup bid.

Last week, Gabonese Information Minister Zacharie Myboto said four men had been arrested since September 16 as the authorities discovered a coup plot led from Paris by Mr. Mamoundou, self-styled leader of the opposition Union of the Gabonese People (UPG).

Investigating officers said the four, all from one tribe and province in the south, had planned to kill Mr. Bongo and those designated by the constitution to take over the West African country when a president dies.

They had been working with at least two mercenaries sent to Libreville, the authorities charged.

Mr. Mamoundou replied Monday that the charges were "manipulation of public opinion" and said "this famous plot is just a big gesture to frighten people, proving that the regime is incapable of taking the economic and financial decision it must make."

He also accused the Gabonese Embassy here of hosting "12 hired killers" sent from Libreville with the aim of "killing the president of the UPG and destroying the organization."

Those the Gabonese Government has acknowledged holding are Water Board official Doukakas Nzinegui, Lieutenant-Colonel Alain Massavou- Mamounda (Chief of staff for employment and intelligence at the Gendarmerie), Army Major-General Georges Moubandjo and Major Mathias Moussougou, a member of the presidential guard.

Mr. Mamoundou works at the Inter-African International Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT).

### Security Forces Call For 'Plotters' Court-Martial

AB1210153089 Paris AFP in French 2200 GMT  
10 Oct 89

[Text] Libreville, 10 Oct (AFP)—Today, General Andre Nzong, on behalf of all commanders-in-chief of the various Gabonese security forces, called for "the urgent convening of a special court-martial following the investigations under way, in order to try the persons involved in the plot to assassinate President Bongo and overthrow the government," the GABONESE PRESS AGENCY, GAP, announced. General Nzong, the agency added, was speaking during the presentation of a motion of support addressed to the Gabonese head of state and read in the presence of commanders-in-chief of the National Police, the Army, and the Presidential Guard, "some of whom were involved in the conspiracy hatched abroad by Pierre Mamoundou" (a Gabonese civil servant working with the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency in Paris).

Gen Nzong further stated that "the assistance of mercenaries recruited abroad and the open connivance of some security officers constitutes, by virtue of Article 68 of the Gabonese penal code and subsequent enactments thereof, an unacceptable threat against the state's internal security.

Finally, Gen Andre Nzong said he believed the action of the "plotters" was "purely personal" and "does not in any way involve the security forces as a whole", adding that the plotters should be "brought to bear the full rigors of the law."

It may be recalled that for the past few days, the Gabonese media has been reporting several motions supporting the Gabonese head of state and his regime. Tomorrow morning, "marches of support" for President Omar Bongo and his policy will be organized in Libreville and in towns in the hinterland.

## Ethiopia

### Eritrean Radio Reports Bombing in Addis Ababa

EA0710153189 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] Explosives planted in various strategic institutions in Addis Ababa by opponents of the Dergue have resulted in heavy losses for the government.

According to information received from the city, a power station and many petrol depots have been destroyed by explosives placed by these opponents. A large quantity of undetonated explosives has also been found at Bole International Airport in Addis Ababa. The sources said that these developments in Addis Ababa show that the anti-Dergue movement is stronger and the Dergue weaker than ever before.

### Tigray Rebels Make Battle Claims

EA1310120889 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray Revolution in Amharic to Ethiopia 0400 GMT 13 Oct 89

[Excerpts] The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] Torch Operation is winning victory after victory. The heroic EPRDF people's army, which launched its EPRDF Torch Operation to extend its democratic objective to large parts of Ethiopia, liberate the local people from the Dergue's oppression, and foil the Dergue's war conspiracy, is winning victory after victory in all directions. The victorious move began on the Nigasa Mewcha front on 8 October 1989 and has since continued apace. [passage omitted]

[Word indistinct] The heroic EPRDF army destroyed an enemy force in the Imba Guna and Kimir Dingay area which was advancing from Debre Tabor to recapture Gayint. More than half of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] force were killed. The rest were routed and forced to retreat to Debre Tabor. Five hundred and sixty WPE soldiers were killed or wounded and 203 captured. More than 230 light and 10 medium weapons were seized.

The EPRDF force which moved into southern Welo on 11 and 12 October 1989 has captured the Wadla Delanta provincial capital, Wegel Tiena, the Were Himeno provincial capital Santa, and the Kuta Ber area. [passage omitted]

The Dergue soldiers who withdrew and fled from Dabat and Debark after suffering crushing casualties at the hands of the EPRDF Torch Operation were ambushed and annihilated by our forces in the Wekim area. Over 536 WPE soldiers were killed or wounded and 217 captured in this battle. The EPRDF also seized 225 light and 12 medium weapons, one BTR [expansion unknown] armored car and other material.

### Radio Says WPE General Captured

EA1410175089 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray Revolution in Amharic 0400 GMT 14 Oct 89

[Text] The heroic Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] popular forces, continuing their EPRDF Torch Operation, have gained control of Kuta Ber in Welo Region and have destroyed the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] forces which tried to recapture Kuta Ber, and they have captured Brigadier General Qetahun Tekle Mariam, commander of the 605th Army Division.

The heroic EPRDF popular forces, [word indistinct] to bring democratic light to the other parts of Ethiopia, to free the people suffering from the Dergue's oppression, who are eagerly awaiting the liberating arms of the EPRDF, as well as to clear the way for peace and democracy by crushing the Dergue's invasion, have continued the EPRDF Torch Operation in which they have liberated towns and provinces in Gonder and Welo.

### More Victories Claimed for EPRDF

EA1510185889 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray Revolution in Amharic 0400 GMT 15 Oct 89

[Excerpts] The heroic Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front's [EPRDF] people's army has inflicted heavy human and material losses on the enemy, in the EPRDF Torch operation, by capturing Wadla Delanta and Were Himeno provinces, as well as Kuta Ber. [passage omitted]

The EPRDF's people's army completely annihilated the 10th, 12th, and 307th Battalions of the 272d Brigade on 11, 12, and 13 October 1989 and captured Wadla Delanta and Were Himeno provinces, as well as Kuta Ber, which is 20 km from Dese.

During the course of this outstanding victory, the EPRDF's people's army captured 364 regular army soldiers of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE], including, Brigadier General Getahun Tekle Mariam, the deputy commander of the 605th Corps [as heard], as well as other officers. In addition, 332 soldiers were killed and 300 wounded. Among those killed were Major Bogale Mekonen, commander of the 272d Brigade; Major Belechew, head of campaign to the same brigade; Major Tilahun, commander of a battalion; Captain Abebe, head of political (?affairs) of the 272d Brigade. [passage omitted]

In addition, more than 800 people, forcefully conscripted from the two provinces and armed to fight against the EPRDF and the people, were dispersed. Similarly, more than 600 recruits of the national military service were also dispersed to their respective places [as heard]. The following weapons and property were captured from the enemy: 434 medium and light automatic rifles, 1053 (?guns), hundreds of thousands of rounds of



ammunition, 8 communication radio sets, 2 (?Oral) cars, a heavy vehicle, and a large quantity of other enemy property.

Our heroic people's army attacked the demoralized enemy forces and foiled their futile attempt to recapture Kuta Ber, Near Dese, on 11 and 12 October 1989.

### **Pro-Dergue Oromos Said To Be 'Eliminated'**

EA1510222589 (Clandestine) Voice of Oromo  
Liberation in Oromo 1630 GMT 14 Oct 89

[Excerpts] When a country is referred to as backward, it is not only in an economic sense but also in the sense of being deprived of democracy, and such a country can be a place where the fascists boast of having everything under control. Such a country, especially one built on slavery, by conquering and enslaving people who have nothing in common, always prefers to be ruled by oppressive rulers. The rulers of such countries keep the colonized peoples away from the school gates and continue subjugating the conquered people. [passage omitted]

The oppression of the Oromo people has gone beyond definition and has, today, forced our people into struggle. The Oromos have recognized that, both in the past and in the present, the Abyssinian rulers have never considered the Oromos as human beings. All have the common aim of exploiting, ruling, and enslaving the Oromos and getting rich on the Oromos' wealth, which includes coffee, gold, and land. [passage omitted]

The Oromos are fighting now, as are other oppressed people in the country. The Oromos are using their own language, culture, and history, which have been held in contempt by the Abyssinian colonizers. They are learning in their own language in the liberated areas. The Oromo Liberation Front is extending its operation to all Oromo administrative regions and deepening the crisis of the fascist regime. [passage omitted]

The people of the Ethiopian Empire are against the fascist government. From the capital to the villages on the very border of the empire, no one fully supports it, but some are forced to fight for it on the war fronts. The daily oppression by the Dergue or the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] against the people is leaving it naked in all respects, that is, without people's support. As a result, the Dergue is forced to make statements which it cannot

put into practice and to offer false hope to the people in order to maintain itself in power. However, the oppressed broad masses, who have been denied their rights, will never accept the Dergue's cheating. The Dergue and its party, the WPE, are now in great crisis.

In order to escape from this crisis and keep itself in power, the Dergue will try anything, but whatever it does, or attempts to do, is not of its own will. Rather, it is being forced to take such steps to win people's support. Those who can support this fascist party and enslaving government are most foolish and will be punished along with the Dergue. The Oromos must not forget what has happened and is happening to them. The Oromos who stand alongside the Amhara government will be eliminated with their masters.

### **Rebels Report OLF Successes**

EA0510200389 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses  
of Eritrea in Amharic 1630 GMT 4 Oct 89

[Text] The Oromo Liberation Front [OLF] has killed and wounded over 350 Dergue soldiers and captured eight in its new offensive over the last 2 months. Over 258 Dergue soldiers were put out of action by the OLF in western and eastern Ethiopia, in Welega and Harege administrative regions, respectively.

### **Air Force Raids Western Tigray 26 Sep**

EA0510180689 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray  
Revolution in Amharic 0400 GMT 5 Oct 89

[Excerpt] The fascist Workers Party of Ethiopia is continuing its antipeace activities against our innocent people. It bombed Adi in western Tigray on 26 September 1989. Two fascist aircraft bombed the area for 2 hours, wounding 2 innocent citizens and killing 96 domestic animals. [passage omitted]

### **Government Troops' 24 Sep Shoot-Out Reported**

EA0710201789 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray  
Revolution in Amharic to Ethiopia 0400 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] Tension and self-contradiction prevail among the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] troops, whose political loyalty to the WPE is waning. The conflict among them is intensifying. Accordingly, in a shoot-out among WPE troops in Senafe, Eritrea, seven soldiers were killed and six others were wounded. On-the-spot reports confirm that the shoot-out took place on 24 September.

**U.S. Officials Arrested; Situation Defused****Police Arrest Officials by Airport**

*MB1410102289 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1000 GMT 14 Oct 89*

[Text] A group of American officials were arrested by South African authorities near Jan Smuts airport last night. They had allegedly entered the country without immigration or customs scrutiny.

A diplomatic row was now looming after police chased and stopped a convoy of U.S. Embassy vehicles heading for Pretoria. The American officials apparently bypassed required procedures and climbed into the embassy transport directly after leaving their flight. They drove from the airport apron without reporting to South African officials.

**U.S. Embassy on 'Misunderstanding'**

*MB1410125389 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 14 Oct 89*

[Text] The American Embassy in Pretoria says an incident at Jan Smuts Airport last night involving American officials and the South African Police was regrettable and the result of an unfortunate misunderstanding.

An embassy spokesman told our political news staff that the 12 crew members of an American military C-141 transport aircraft, carrying supplies for the American Embassy in Pretoria, had in no way intended to break laws or enter the country illegally. Because their return flight was delayed, the Americans were given permission to stay overnight. They then left for Pretoria with a police escort, but were stopped en route after immigration officials had told the police that the Americans did not have the necessary visas.

They returned to the airport, where they received the necessary documentation.

**Government To 'Clear Up' Incident**

*MB1410163089 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1600 GMT 14 Oct 89*

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs says an incident in which a group of Americans were detained at Jan Smuts Airport because they did not have the necessary visas will be cleared up without any difficulties.

Earlier, it was reported that the American Embassy had said yesterday that the group had been under the impression that they would be allowed to travel to Pretoria without visas after their military aircraft was delayed at the airport with mechanical malfunctions. The group returned to the airport and obtained the necessary documentation.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told our political news staff that he has asked his department to clear up the incident with the American Embassy.

**Angolan Government Peace Talks Delegation Arrives**

*MB1510203389 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1900 GMT 15 Oct 89*

[Text] The Angolan delegation to tomorrow's meeting of the verification commission on the New York accords on southwestern Africa arrived in Johannesburg Saturday night [14 Oct]. The delegation is headed by Lieutenant General Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalu, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] chief of general staff. The Cuban delegation is led by Carlos Aldana, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

Soviet and U.S. delegations will also attend the special Johannesburg meeting as observers. The meeting [words indistinct] as agreed at the last meeting in Havana, will [words indistinct].

**Pik Botha Departs for Europe for Angolan Talks**

*MB1510073989 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 15 Oct*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, left last night for Europe where talks on the Angolan peace process are being held this weekend.

Speaking before his departure, Mr Botha said that he was going to Europe to be available should his assistance be needed in the talks which are being held in a villa owned by President Mobutu of Zaire on the French Riviera.

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE [AFP] reports that Mr Botha's meeting with President Mobutu, who is acting as mediator, would take place either today or tomorrow. Reports say that President Mobutu held discussions with the Angolan minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pedro de Castro van Dunem, yesterday and on Friday [13 October].

The leader of UNITA [Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Herman Cohen, will also meet President Mobutu for talks today. AFP reports that the meetings are an effort to revive the Gbadolite peace accord reached in June by the Angolan Government and UNITA.

**Sisulu, 7 Other Prisoners Released 15 Oct****Crowd at Sisulu Home Hit With Tear Gas**

*MB1310171789 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1716 GMT  
13 Oct 89*

[Text] Soweto, Johannesburg, Oct 13, SAPA—Police fired teargas at people gathered outside the home here of Albertina Sisulu on Friday and a child was injured in the leg after being hit by a teargas canister, witnesses said.

Groups of mostly young people and journalists have been gathering at the Sisulu household throughout the day in anticipation of the release of Walter Sisulu, the

former African National congress secretary general who is expected to be freed this weekend.

Witnesses told SAPA a group of "comrades" arrived outside the Sisulu home about 1730. The comrades were singing and toyi-toying [dancing].

About 1800 members of the Soweto riot squad arrived in two trucks, and shortly thereafter three teargas canisters were fired at the crowd.

A warrant officer in charge of the police detail also ordered media representatives to disperse after the incident, citing emergency regulations.

Some journalists on the scene queried the officer's order, alleging it was not a scene of unrest.

A "comrade" who was standing next to the child who was injured told Joan Fubbs on the scene the victim—about 7-years-old—had been hit by a teargas canister. She was rushed to hospital.

Subsequent to the arrival of the riot police, another police vehicle, a four-wheel drive, arrived and an officer stood on top of the vehicle and ordered media representatives to disperse in two minutes or equipment would be confiscated.

Discussion with the officer took place and journalists moved back 100 metres from the scene.

The "comrades" were ordered into a nearby church hall.

There were no immediate reports of arrests. Albertina Sisulu, 70, was in her home at the time, a witness said.

According to police on the scene, a senior officer or officers were expected shortly to address journalists.

Police later in the evening confirmed there had been an unrest incident outside the Sisulu home.

Police Spokesman Col L.J. Haasbroek said at 6pm a group of people emerged from the Holy Cross Anglican Church at Orlando West which is two houses away from Mrs Sisulu's home.

"They congregated in groups outside the church. Police warned them the gathering was illegal and requested them to disperse," Col Haasbroek told SAPA.

He said the group refused to leave and the police used tearsmoke to disperse them.

"One child was slightly injured when he was struck by a tearsmoke canister," he said.

Witnesses at the scene told SAPA a girl of about seven-year-old was injured when hit by a tearsmoke canister. She was rushed to hospital.

No arrests were made but possession was taken of one video tape belonging to a foreign television crew, police spokesman Col Haasbroek said.

### No Restriction Orders Expected

*MB1310144089 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1436 GMT 13 Oct 89*

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 13, SAPA—At least six of the political prisoners whose are about to be released are being held at Diepkloof Prison near Soweto, where they were seen by their lawyers on Friday [13 Oct].

They may be released at any time—some speculation suggests midnight Friday (tonight)—although a school of observers believe they will be released on Sunday, following tomorrow's protest marchers, and a more "quiet" day.

The six were apparently flown to Johannesburg on a routing SAA flight which left Cape Town this morning.

Although the prisons service has imposed a news blackout on the release, the six are believed to be former ANC [African National Congress] Secretary General Walter Sisulu, 77, Elias Motsoaledi, Ahmed Kathrada and Andrew Mlangeni, who are all from Soweto; Wilton Mkwayi, formerly from the Eastern Cape, but who may be released in Soweto because he has no surviving family in the Eastern Cape; and Jafta Masemola, who is also from the Transvaal.

The seventh prisoner, Oscar MPetha, 80, is from Cape Town, while Raymond Mhlaba is from the eastern Cape.

The Bureau for Information confirmed the eight would be under no restriction orders upon their release.

### Sisulu Escorted Home

*MB1510043389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0428 GMT 15 Oct 89*

[Text] Soweto Oct 15 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] leader Walter Sisulu arrived home unexpectedly early at about 5.30 Sunday [15 October] morning under police escort, to tumultuous welcome from youths who swarmed around him, raising him high above their shoulders. There was very little chance for media to get close, as he was immediately taken into his house, where he has remained ever since.

There is some thought that he may emerge shortly to say a few words.

BBC correspondent Mike Wooldridge reports that an ANC banner was unfurled outside the home and ANC songs began.

### Further on Sisulu Release

*MB1510052689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0523 GMT 15 Oct 89*

[Text] Soweto Oct 15 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] leader Walter Sisulu and the seven other political activists released earlier this week, are now out



of prison and on their way home, a prisons services spokesperson, Maj Elsa Jones, told SAPA Sunday [Oct 15].

Maj Jones confirmed that the eight had been released from prison early Sunday morning, but could say nothing more at this stage.

Mr Sisulu arrived at his house in a convoy of three vehicles, led by two minibuses.

"It is nice to be free," he said as he stepped out of the vehicle.

"Let me see my wife," he said as he entered the house.

The crowd had swelled to about 130 at seven o'clock, 90 minutes after his release. The people were scattered in groups, some in the courtyard, some sitting on a wall, others standing about in the street.

A number of family relatives who had arrived from distant parts of the country last night, spent the night in the Sisulu home.

A group of young ANC men had spent the night in a vigil outside the house and they unfurled the ANC banner and sang ANC songs when Mr Sisulu arrived this morning.

### Challenges Government to End Restrictions

*MB1510173389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1732 GMT 15 Oct 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 15 SAPA—More than a thousand people thronged the Holy Cross Convent Church Hall in Soweto on Sunday [15 Oct] evening to hear seven prominent ANC [African National Congress] leaders, including former secretary general Walter Sisulu, challenge the government to implement a six-point programme before peace could be declared between the guerrilla organisation and the F.W. de Klerk administration.

Against the backdrop of a huge ANC flag with the inscription "long live the ANC," Mr Sisulu, 77, said the government would have to create a climate for negotiations to take place.

Such a climate would exist, he said, if the authorities unbanned the ANC and other political organisations, lifted the state of emergency, lifted the restrictions on individuals, abolished laws that hindered freedom, allowed all exiles to return, and gave an undertaking for true negotiations.

Answering a question as to whether the press conference was the de facto unbanning of the ANC, Mr Sisulu said, "If you want a true answer, yes, this is the first press conference of the ANC since it was banned in 1960."

As to their future role, another Rivonia treason trialist, Ahmed Kathrada, said it was up to the ANC to decide.

"We're not individuals, we are a part of a whole. If the ANC decides that we should apply for passports to visit Lusaka, we will go," he said to rapturous applause.

The seven ANC leaders also rejected suggestions that they had renounced violence.

Mr Andrew Mlangeni described the methods of the ANC as well known.

"The ball is in the government's court. If the government does not reach our demands, we have no alternative but to fight for freedom. There are no other methods, we will continue with the present methods of struggle of the ANC. A statement read out at the conference said the seven ANC stalwarts constantly thought of their colleagues that had been left inside, especially Nelson Mandela, the world's most famous political prisoner.

"We, his comrades, the people of South Africa and the people of the whole world demand his release," said the statement.

The statement also expressed solidarity with the people of Namibia in particular, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

Hundreds of youths toyi-toyed [danced], sang freedom songs, and chanted ANC slogans prior to the arrival of the seven activists.

The crowd quietened down as the seven waited outside the church hall. A phalanx of "comrades" lead them into the hall amid strong cheers and ululating from the colourful crowd.

Each activist was taken to the central table, with Mr Sisulu—because of his seniority—seated on a high chair in the middle. He was flanked on either side by Mr Kathrada and Mr Mlangeni.

At the end of the conference, journalists were requested either to leave, or to disconnect sound and video equipment on the basis that the ANC activists wished to "speak informally" with their people. Media representative from throughout the world attended the press conference.

### Indian Activist Kathrada Let Go

*MB1510064889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0642 GMT 15 Oct 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 15 SAPA—Mr Ahmed Kathrada, the leading Indian activist who was imprisoned for life in 1964 with Nelson Mandela, was released at his brother's Lenasia home near Johannesburg on Sunday [15 October] morning.

Escorted by five or six policemen, the 60-year-old Kathrada looked remarkably fit and spritely in the dawn light.

A group of activists who had been camping out all night to welcome him, unfurled ANC [African National Congress]

banners as he arrived. Police asked them to remove the banners but they refused and the police then left.

"It's nice to be free," he said. "Now I want a cup of tea."

But the friends, family and journalists thronging the house made it impossible for Mr Kathrada to relax. He promised that a joint statement by the eight men released today would be issued later. He would also hold a news conference himself.

Mr Kathrada said he felt very calm. The prison doctor who examined him before his release had told him his blood pressure was completely normal.

As news of his release spread, excited people began gathering at his brother's house and soon the crowd outside had swelled to several hundred people.

Apart from family, Mr Kathrada was met by three former Robben Island prisoners who served time there with him.

They are Laloo Chiba, Reg Vandia and Charif Nanabhai. Also there to meet him was Transvaal Indian Congress President Kassim Saloojee and Transvaal vice-president of the Mass Democratic Movement [MDM], Dr Ram Saloojee, who was among the MDM delegation which met Nelson Mandela at Pollsmoor prison, Cape Town, last week. Mr Kathrada's plans are not yet known. He is expected to settle down in his old flat in a building now dwarfed by the new Johannesburg Stock Exchange and the glass tower of an Anglo American Corporation building, in the financial district of Johannesburg. That was where he was living until 1963, when he went underground prior to his arrest and jailing in 1964. His god-daughter, Camilla Cajee, and her brother Ahmed have kept the flat in the same order as it was then, ready for the day of his release from prison.

#### **10,000-15,000 Welcome Kathrada Home**

*MB1510221089 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2200 GMT 15 Oct 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 15 SAPA—Between 10,000 and 15,000 people gathered in an unlit park in Lenasia on Sunday [15 Oct] to welcome ANC [African National Congress] leader Mr Ahmed Kathrada home from prison.

Large groups of people carrying ANC flags and banners of other organisations chanted ANC slogans as they walked from the house of the Kathrada family to the park opposite. A makeshift stage was put up and Transvaal Indian Congress President Mr Kassim Solajee, who met Mr Nelson Mandela with the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] delegation last week, welcomed Mr Kathrada as a hero of the oppressed people.

At the end of the rally, Mr Kathrada was escorted home by a guard of honour of former Robben Island prisoners and other local activists.

#### **Oscar Mpetha Confirms Release**

*MB1510075089 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0746 GMT 15 Oct 89*

[Text] Cape Town Oct 15 SAPA—Relatives of the 80-year-old Mr Oscar Mpetha this morning confirmed that he had been released and he was at his Nyanga home where a large number of friends and well-wishers had congregated. Mr Mpetha was jailed in August 1985 after his appeal on an incitement charge had failed. The charge carried a mandatory jail sentence.

Known as the "father of South African trade unionism", Mr Mpetha was transferred from prison to a hospital ward. He is a diabetic and had one leg amputated.

He spent most of his time in prison under guard in the Groot Schuur Hospital in Cape Town.

He was born in the Mount Frere district in Transkei on August 15, 1909. Mr Mpetha first started organising workers in the forties in fish factories along the Cape west coast.

In 1951 he became general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers Union. In the same year he joined the ANC [African National Congress], eventually becoming regional secretary and later vice president of the Cape region.

His banning in 1963 forced him to leave the union, but he continued to organise workers and later rejoined the union.

#### **Wife Discusses Prisoner Release**

*MB1510071889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0710 GMT 15 Oct 89*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 15 SAPA—"I'm so happy," Mrs Praises Masemola said Sunday [15 October] when she heard that her husband, Mr Jafta Masemola, 58, had been released.

Mrs Masemola, 47, of Masemola Street, Atteridgeville in Pretoria, heard the news from a reporter as she does not own a radio or television.

Her life had been marked by hardship since her husband, a teacher, was jailed 27 years ago, she said.

"It was so hard to raise our child alone."

Mr Tebogo Masemola, 30, a lecturer in Garankuwa, was three-years-old when his father was jailed. Mrs Masemola said she had to earn an income "by selling fruit and doing washing, but it was not always possible to get a job as a maid."

An organisation, SAPET [expansion unknown], paid Tebogo's study fees, but she still had to cover other expenses such as money for the prescribed books, Mrs Masemola said. To worsen things, she was shunned by her community.

"People are afraid to even say hello to me. Only one neighbour still comes around to say hello."

She thought the reason was that the community felt afraid of the police.

Mrs Masemola said she was concerned about her husband's mental health because he suffered from depression in prison.

She thought he would need psychiatric help now that he has been released.

"He tends to forget what is being discussed for instance, and will say 'what have you just said?'" She also said she had no clothes for Mr Masemola and would somehow have to collect articles for him.

Asked what their plans for the future were, she said: "He will come with his plans."

### **Masemola Vows to Remain Political**

*MB1510134589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1343 GMT 15 Oct 89*

[Excerpt] Pretoria Oct 15 SAPA—The banned Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) was still "very active," the only PAC figure among the eight released prisoners, Mr Japhita Masemola, 58, said in Pretoria today.

Looking relaxed and fit, PAC founder member Mr Masemola said in an interview at his sister, Mrs Japhatalina Moyo's, house in Atteridgeville: "We are not paper tigers. We are real blood tigers."

Mr Masemola, a former teacher, was jailed by the Pretoria Supreme Court more than 26 years ago for launching the PAC's military operations in the country. One of a stream of well-wishers to the home today was PAC President Mr Zeph Mothapeng.

Mr Masemola said he would now make politics his "occupation, until I die or the situation changes politically."

Asked about the new De Klerk Government, he said Mr de Klerk had so far backed up his position with action, but "unfortunately this comes at a time when people have lost their patience.

"So many nationalist leaders have asked to give them a chance it is becoming ridiculous."

He added however that Mr de Klerk's reform plans could succeed "if he does not make P.W.'s mistake of looking over his shoulder at conservative whites all the time."

Mr Masemola said he would work towards establishing "a just society, with total equality. Blacks should also have the vote."

Mr Masemola's long jail term had made him a "very bitter man," which muffled his happiness over his release. His imprisonment had also "wrecked" his marriage to Mrs Praises Masemola, 47, he said.

Life on Robben Island had been "sheer hell," especially during the period up to the early seventies, when beatings and strange forms of assault "for no apparent

reason" were common, food was withheld from prisoners, very few visits were allowed, and prisoners had to help build their own new prison.

"But the time behind bars has not broken my spirit. The fire burns more fiercely than before."

Mr Masemola was the second longest-serving political prisoner after Nelson Mandela, and has the stature among PAC sympathisers that his ANC [African National Congress] colleague has among his organisation.

Born on December 12, 1931, Masemola qualified as a teacher and then entered the hurly-burly of politics when he joined the ANC Youth League in the early 1950's. He established various structures of the organisation in Atteridgeville near Pretoria. At the time, the Youth League was intent on setting the ANC on a more confrontational road with the authorities.

Masemola rose through the ranks and was soon aligned with the "Africanist" wing of the Youth League. He was among a group of activists lead by the late Robert Sobukwe.

When the PAC split from the ANC in 1959, Masemola soon assumed the leadership role of the new organisation in the Transvaal.

After Pretoria outlawed the PAC and ANC in 1960, Masemola was assigned the task of creating Poqo, the PAC's military wing. He was arrested early in 1963 and sentenced to life imprisonment for blowing up powerlines and sending cadres out of the country for military training.

Last year he was transferred to prison in Johannesburg, where he remained until Sunday [15 Oct].

He completed a BA degree in prison and is currently doing an honours course in literature through the University of South Africa.

A few blocks away, reporters found his wife, Mrs Praises Masemola, waiting alone at her home for a visit from her husband. She was at first "happy" when she heard he had been released, but she later said he had become "tense" as she waited at her home.

She said her life had been marked by hardship since the incarceration of her husband. [passage omitted]

### **ANC Welcomes Prisoners' Release**

*MB1510182889 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 15 Oct 89*

[Text] The African National Congress, ANC, has welcomed the release of eight political prisoners in South Africa, but said the government should make more serious moves to dismantle apartheid before releasing Comrade Nelson Mandela. An ANC official, Steve Tshwete, urged President F. W. de Klerk to open a dialogue. Comrade Mandeia's freedom now seemed imminent, forcing Pretoria's unconditional release of Walter Sisulu, his closest colleague, and seven other prominent political prisoners.



But Comrade Tshwete said releasing Comrade Mandela into the streets of Soweto will not be the end of the story, saying the regime has to enter into serious negotiations with people and concede to their demands. He said the release of the eight prisoners will boost the morale of not only the people inside South Africa, but the ANC leadership outside South Africa.

#### **Security to 'Closely' Monitor 8**

*MB1610101589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1006 GMT 16 Oct 89*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 16 SAPA—Government's security apparatus would "naturally" closely monitor the conduct of the eight political prisoners released on Sunday [15 Oct], a security source said in Pretoria on Monday.

He said the effects of the de Klerk's administration's initiatives on the political climate would be carefully monitored.

The security community preferred to keep a low profile at this stage, however, and the source said he preferred not to enter the public debate with further observations.

#### **MDM's Mokaba Foresees Mandela Leading Talks**

*AB1510085089 Paris AFP in English 0813 GMT  
15 Oct 89*

[By Christian Chaise]

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 15 (AFP)—The release Sunday of eight prominent black nationalists was seen here as heralding moves which could culminate in the legalisation of the banned African National Congress [ANC].

Seven of the eight men freed were ANC veterans. They included former Secretary-General Walter Sisulu, seen as right-hand man to Nelson Mandela, the organisation's leader, who is still in prison. The eighth prisoner, Geoff Masemola, is a member of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, an off-shoot and rival to the ANC. The release of all eight men was announced by President Frederik de Klerk on Tuesday.

Speaking before the eight men were freed, analysts said that if the ANC were legalised, they expected its political wing to be authorised first, the military wing remaining outlawed.

Peter Mokaba, a senior figure in an anti-apartheid alliance, the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM), claimed Thursday that the government wants Mr. Mandela to lead the non-military wing in talks, following his eventual release. Mr. Mandela has been detained since 1962 and now lives in a prisoner warder's villa near Cape Town.

Dealing with a two-sided political movement would be nothing new for Pretoria—Angola-based guerillas of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) have fought with South African troops in Namibia, while a separate wing of SWAPO existed legally in Namibia. Such a

scenario was also taken seriously by Thursday's edition of the pro-government daily newspaper, THE CITIZEN.

Asked whether the ANC, the MDM and Mr. Mandela would accept such a formula, Mr. Mokaba told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "I don't think we can oppose that."

Declining to say when the theory might become practice, Mr. Mokaba stressed that Pretoria had already started to prepare the country's white minority for such an eventuality. He said that state television had been portraying the ANC in a much less unfavourable light over the past few months: "They are trying to reeducate their constituents", he declared.

Sixty-three per cent of South African whites are in favour of negotiations with the ANC, with 45 per cent placing the same pre-condition as Pretoria—that the ANC renounce violence—according to a survey published last week by the pro-government RAPPORT newspaper. Observers here say that one of the factors affecting Mr. Mandela's possible release will be the aftermath of the eight's release: If there is trouble, Mr. Mandela's chances of freedom will be the first to suffer. For this reason, the seven ANC figures are expected to be prudent, without abandoning their commitment to the black nationalist movement.

"We want them to act as leaders of the ANC", Mr. Mokaba told a news conference Thursday.

Trade union leader Cyril Ramaphosa expressed the wish Thursday that the seven men seek to obtain passports from the South African authorities enabling them to visit the ANC's leadership in exile, in the Zambian capital Lusaka.

#### **Mandela Release Said 'Not Now On the Agenda'**

*MB1510122889 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1100 GMT 15 Oct 89*

[Text] A spokesman for the South African Prisons Service has confirmed that all eight security prisoners whose unconditional release was announced by President F.W. de Klerk this week have been freed.

Among them is the former secretary general of the African National Congress [ANC], Mr Walter Sisulu. The others are Mr Jafta Masemola, Mr Andrew Mlangeni, Mr Raymond Mhlaba, Mr Elias Motsoaledi, Mr Wilton Mkwayi, Mr Ahmed Kathrada, and Mr Oscar Mpetha.

In making the announcement on Tuesday [10 October] last week, President de Klerk said that the ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, had been informed of the releases and that discussions had been held with him in this regard. Mr Mandela confirmed again that his release was not now on the agenda.

Mr Sisulu told well-wishers at his home in Soweto, south of Johannesburg, that he was happy to be with his community again. Several youths, including trade unionists, who were waiting for [word indistinct] release at his home danced and sang to welcome him.



Mr Sisulu said he and the other men released with him had been woken up early this morning to prepare for their freedom. He had received messages of welcome from political organizations and the office of President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union.

### **Indian Congress Raps Bombing of Official's Home**

*MB1610082689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0807 GMT 16 Oct 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 16 SAPA—The Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) on Monday [16 Oct] condemned the bombing at the home of Dr Ram Bulbulia, TIC vice-president of the East Rand branch and executive member of the UDF [United Democratic Front].

The bomb exploded at the Bulbulia residence in Baker-ton, Springs, at 4am [0200 GMT] on Monday.

Nobody was injured, but the bomb caused damage estimated at R20,000 to the house.

"We believe this is the work of the supporter of apartheid," Mr Ismail Momoniat, secretary of the TIC, told SAPA.

He said Dr Bulbulia was centrally involved in the recent anti-election campaign, and he had also build strong links between the local Indian and black communities in Springs during the recent consumer boycott.

"The TIC condemns this cowardly bombing and warns the supporters of apartheid that no amount of repression or right-wing terror will stop us from stepping up the struggle for peace and democracy in South Africa."

### **Protesters March in Various Areas on 14 Oct**

#### **Police Demand Disbanding in Johannesburg**

*MB1410120889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1201 GMT 14 Oct 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 14 SAPA—Tension is mounting at the University of Witwatersrand campus, the gathering point of the COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Union] march, on Saturday [14 October] morning.

Police have demanded the immediate cessation of speeches and have given the crowd of about 15,000 people one hour to disperse.

The march, which started in Downtown Johannesburg and proceeded about 3km to the campus, was followed by police vehicles.

Soon after all the marchers had gathered in a parking lot, scores of police vehicles surrounded the area.

Civil rights lawyer, Peter Harris, who negotiated with police, said COSATU had been ordered to end speeches being delivered via a public address system on the back of a truck.

Mr Harris said police had warned that the meeting was unlawful. He had been told to have a message broadcast that the crowd disperse in one hour.

After singing Nkosi Sikelele i'Afrika [God Bless Africa], the crowd of about 15,000 started dispersing peacefully.

They were asked by the organisers to leave in hundreds.

#### **40,000-80,000 March in Port Elizabeth**

*MB1410155789 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1548 GMT 14 Oct 89*

[Excerpts] Port Elizabeth Oct 14 SAPA—A mass march for peace, justice and freedom in Port Elizabeth on Saturday [14 Oct] went off without incident with the estimates of the crowd ranging from 40,000 to as high as 80,000.

It was the biggest march ever held in the city, with an estimated crowd of 20,000 at 10.30am swelling to a seething mass at new Law Courts which organisers put at 80,000 by 12.30pm.

Led by the Anglican bishop of Port Elizabeth, Bishop Bruce Evans, and clergy from all denominations, including the Muslim community, the jubilant crowd moved dancing and singing down Cape Road and down Mount Road to Louis le Grange Square.

Two city councillors, Mr Bobby Stevenson and Mr Flippie Potgieter, and former city councillor Mr Graham Richards were among a number of whites who took part in the march.

Bishop Bruce [name as received] accompanied by Canon Mcebisi Xundu and the Roman Catholic bishop of Port Elizabeth, Bishop Michael Coleman, presented a petition on behalf of the marchers to the divisional inspector of the SA Police, Brigadier J.M. Botha, before the crowd moved off towards the new Law Courts to disperse.

The petition, signed by Bishop Bruce, read:

"We, the church and the Mass Democratic Movement, hereby petition the minister of law and order and the Eastern Cape commissioner of police, demanding that the South African Government:

Lift the state of emergency; stop all hangings; scrap the Labour Relations Act; unban all political organisations; unconditionally release all political prisoners; lift restrictions on all ex-detainees; allow all exiles to return; remove all apartheid laws; stop police brutality; introduce a non-racial education system for all."

The crowd, which number about 15,000 at the start of the march outside the Greenacres shopping centre at 10am, had grown to about 20,00 by the time it headed down Mount Road towards Louis le Grange square.

Large numbers continued to join the crowd from side streets, others walked about Mount Road to meet the march and yet more waited at the new Law Courts, where they were addressed by six speakers.

In spite of the sweltering day, with the mercury reaching 34.4C before the wind came up at 11.30am, the multi-racial crowd was clearly in a festive mood.

The colours of the banned ANC [African National Congress], as well as the SA Communist Party, were predominant among the thousands of colourful placards and trade union, civic, community and youth group banners held aloft. Young and old, all were there, even people on crutches.

Police maintained a discreet presence along the way and two helicopters flew overhead to monitor the situation. Cape Road and Mount Road were closed for the duration, along with all access roads leading to the route.

Small groups of white spectators lined the route along Cape Road as the friendly crowd invited them to join in. Many did.

Several people collapsed from heat exhaustion and were treated by members of the Red Cross and doctors present in the crowd.

White residents who witnessed the march were full of praise for the orderly, friendly procession. [passage omitted]

The Port Elizabeth Traffic Department more than tripled its normal Saturday morning complement from 22 to 71 to cope with the disruption to traffic, a spokesman said. Police Liaison Officer Captain Bill Dennis said the march passed without incident.

#### **Cape Town March Attracts 8,000**

*MB1410123589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1115 GMT 14 Oct 89*

[By Pierre Claasen and Francois Krige]

[Text] Cape Town Oct 14 SAPA—The COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]-organised march in Cape Town to protest against the Labour Relations Act [LRA] started exactly an hour late after hundreds of marchers were delayed because "buses and trains were running late" and organiser said.

About 5,000 people gathered in upper Darling Street prior to the march and decided to wait for their "comrades" to arrive.

Marchers wearing the red T-shirt of the SA Clothing and Textile Workers Union with the words "Smash the LRA" on their backs formed the front line and linked arms with supporters of the garment and allied workers union.

A loud cheer went up from the crowd when SAB [South African Breweries]-strikers arrived to join the march.

The march started at 11am and the protestors urged people lining the streets to join. Many joined in and the marchers swelled to between 8,000 and 10,000.

They marched up Darling Street under a yellow, black and red banner with the words "Forward to Socialism".

They turned left into Adderley Street displaying trade union banners and posters demanding the scrapping of the Labour Relations Act.

The march was very well organised and marshalls with red armbands linked hands and encircled the marchers. Some carried radio receivers and the march was constantly monitored.

Some of the posters read: "We want bread not bullets; Release our leaders; Fight privatisation and one poster said "Viva Rockman".

The marchers turned into Bureau Street and right into Plein Street and marched to the Stalplein Gates of Parliament.

A letter demanding that the Minister of Manpower Mr Eli Louw, scrap the Labour Relations Act, involve workers in negotiations for a new act and investigate the death of people killed on September 6 and was handed to police of the parliamentary guard unit.

The letter was handed over to Warrant Officer Gert James who, on the insistence of Mr Lookington Ndongeni, the regional chairperson of COSATU; undertook to forward it to the minister first thing on Monday [16 October].

The COSATU executive insisted on getting WO James' signature when an official stamp was not available on their receipt that the letter had been handed over.

The marchers ascended the steps of the St Mary's Cathedral and jammed the plain oblique Roeland Street intersection for about 40 minutes while the COSATU leaders spoke to the police behind the locked wrought iron gates.

When asked about Mr Louw's televised offer to discuss changes to the act, one of the executive members told SAPA: "we have not been confronted (with this offer) formally. We will discuss it and decide."

While the talks at the gate were in progress songs were sung and occasionally a chorus of whistles and slogan-calling drowned all conversation between the police and the COSATU executive which was monitored by a large TV/radio and press contingent.

The march continued up Roeland Street and left into Buitenkant [street] and the marchers returned to the gathering point where they dispersed.

#### **4,000 Protestors in Pretoria**

*MB1410135589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1352 GMT 14 Oct 89*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 14 SAPA—About 4000 exuberant, freedom-song-singing and slogan-chanting, placard-bearing protestors marched from the Pretoria regional headquarters of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] trade union to the Department of Manpower headquarters in the city centre today to hand over a memorandum protesting against the proposed Labour Relations Amendment Act [LRA].

The memorandum was handed to Mr Nick Hitchcock, chief director, labour relations, of the Department of Manpower, by Mr Donsi Khumalo, secretary general of COSATU's Pretoria region, as the crowd sang the anthem *Nkosi Sikele i Africa* [God Bless Africa] in Schoeman Street.

Two copies of the memorandum were handed over: one addressed to the minister of manpower, Mr Eli Louw, and one to the Commission for administration.

Mr Denis van der Walt, director of labour relations, of the department, told Mr Khumalo that the memorandum would receive the necessary attention and that COSATU could have talks at a later stage with the department and the minister.

Mr Khumalo said he would report back to the people, and the march proceeded up Paul Kruger Street to head back to its starting point for dispersal.

Permission for the march was granted on Friday [13 Oct] by Pretoria's chief magistrate, Mr Pieter Burger.

The crowd started gathering at COSATU's regional headquarters in Brown Street about 12 noon.

Watched by a large contingent of police and local and foreign journalists, they sang freedom songs, interspersed with chants of "*Amandla, awethu*" [power is ours].

Mr Khumalo, dressed in a coat with a Mao Zedong collar and flanked by blue-uniformed police officers, stood on the bonnet of a yellow police vehicle and told the crowd what the arrangements for the procession were. After each sentence, he shouted "*Amandla*", to which the crowd responded with "*awethu*."

Exactly at 1.30 pm, as had been agreed, the march started up along Van der Walt Street.

Marshals with their arms linked ensured that the protestors stayed in the road and did not spill over onto the pavements. After a short while, the crowd, singing exuberantly, started the *toyi toyi* canter.

Slogans on placards included: "justice for all"; "the people shall govern"; "Layco welcomes home 8"; "bevery al ons

leiers nou" [release all our leaders now]; "my mother is no junk: treat domestic workers with dignity"; "the spear of the nation"; "viva COSATU"; "you strike the women, you strike the rock, you will die"; "stop child labour"; "away with the LRA way, go, go"; "vroue vir vrede" [women for peace]; "equal pensions"; "Laudium women against police brutality"; and "we have a dream."

Police kept a discreet watch along the route.

The procession reached the Department of Manpower's headquarters in Schoeman Street at 2pm and squatted in the road while Mr Khumalo handed over the memorandum of protest.

They then burst into "*Nkosi sikelela i Afrika*".

A number of diplomatic observers were also present, including Mr John Schram, head of the chancellery of the Canadian Embassy, and Ms Jane Hadden, of the Australian Embassy.

Along the route, a number of spectators spontaneously joined the procession, and a number of the marchers were clothed in the ANC [African National Congress] colours of green, black and gold.

### **Durban, Pietermaritzburg Unexpectedly Small**

*MB1410123289 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1101 GMT 14 Oct 89*

[Text] Durban Oct 14 SAPA—The Durban and Pietermaritzburg protest marches against labour legislation on Saturday [14 October] morning failed to attract the support that had been predicted.

In Durban, the marchers number between 3,500 and 5,000 and in Pietermaritzburg the total was under 2,000.

The Durban march drew peacefully to a close in Masonic Grove shortly after midday, but in Pietermaritzburg it was reported that police had to make a few isolated arrests as the marchers dispersed.

Police spokesman Captain Coert Marais said that although police had monitored the flow of the Durban march, they had maintained a low key and there had been no need for them to take action against the protesters.



## Angola

### Government Says 47 UNITA Troops Killed 4-10 Oct

*MB1310203389 Luanda ANGOP in French  
1950 GMT 13 Oct 89*

[Text] Luanda, 13/10 (ANGOP)—A military source has disclosed that the Angolan armed forces killed 47 UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements and captured 12 others in military operations carried out in Bie, Huambo, Cuanza-Sul, Benguela, and Cuando Cubango Provinces between 4 and 10 October.

According to the source, the operations also enabled the Angolan army to free 40 civilians held captive by the enemy, and to capture a rocket launcher, a 60-mm mortar, several grenades, and thousands of rounds of ammunition.

The source stated that two UNITA soldiers surrendered to the military authorities last week.

The source, who added that 23 civilians were killed and 28 others wounded, said that the Angolan army suffered 7 dead and (?5 wounded) during the operation.

### Foreign Minister Returns From U.S. 15 Oct

*MB1510201389 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1900 GMT 15 Oct 89*

[Text] Jonas Savimbi was no longer the star of U.S. news media during his visit to the United States. The media accused him of murder, and of being a man of war rather than peace, as he claims. This was stated by Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy today when he arrived at the 4 February International Airport from New York, where he represented the country at the 44th UN General Assembly session.

The Angolan minister said that the diplomatic activities carried out in the United States, where he contacted several social groups that support our people's struggle for peace and stability, have been positive.

[Begin Loy recording] I think that the work that has been done can be described as positive, because first it has served to continue our attempts to change U.S. views on the situation in the People's Republic of Angola. We can see that such views have undergone significant changes. For example, Jonas Savimbi, who was also in the United States, was no longer the star of the news media. In fact he was criticized by the most influential news media—namely THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST—the television, and some magazines belonging to U.S. conservative groups. He was accused of being a murderer and of being a man of war rather than a man of peace, as he has always sought to be regarded in the United States.

So, I think that the work that has been carried out with the support of a campaign launched by Comrade Pacavira, our

ambassador, has been very useful. We can see that we have taken yet another qualitative step in an attempt to change the views of U.S. public opinion and senior U.S. officials regarding the situation in our country.

I should say that in addition to the work carried out among U.S. institutions, the media, the Congress, the administration, and solidarity organizations and others supporting the People's Republic of Angola, we also worked within the United Nations. We expressed the Angolan Government's views on the ongoing peace process in our country, on Angola's socioeconomic development, and, naturally, our government's views on the main problems faced by (?humanity). We also had the opportunity to hold intense talks with our counterparts from Africa and other regions. We deepened their knowledge of the People's Republic of Angola [words indistinct] in our country. [end recording]

On his way to Luanda, Minister Loy stopped over in Paris, the French capital. In France, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko granted him a 4-hour audience.

[Begin Loy recording] We have been approached by several officials with the aim of assessing issues related to the implementation of the Angolan Government's peace plan. In addition to briefing the French news media, we also met President Mobutu Sese Seko, who was in Nice. Our audience, which had been arranged in the United States, was designed to assess the evolution of the situation in the United States and to learn President Mobutu's views on how to continue his mediating role. I took the opportunity to convey President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' congratulations to President Mobutu on the occasion of his 59th birthday, which was yesterday [14 Oct], during a 4-hour audience [words indistinct] the mediation role assigned to him. [end recording]

## Mozambique

### Chissano Offers Renamo Participation in Elections

*MB1510162389 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1600 GMT 15 Oct 89*

[Text] Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has offered Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] an opportunity to stand for parliament in elections scheduled for 1991, if the movement renounces violence and surrenders.

Renamo has rejected President Chissano's previous condition that they end all acts of terror before direct peace talks can begin.

The Maputo based newspaper NOTICIAS has quoted President Chissano as saying that even those who have been involved in the fighting can be elected to People's Assemblies at all levels.

Renamo is currently involved in indirect peace talks in which Zimbabwe and Kenya are acting as mediators.



**Ghana****Arrested Army Officer Attempts Jail Break**

*AB1310135089 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT  
13 Oct 89*

[Text] Accra, Oct 13 (AFP)—Security forces have foiled an escape attempt by Major C.K. Quarshigah, one of several officers arrested last week on state security charges, the PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC reported Friday.

The newspaper said the attempted escape took place late Tuesday.

On being apprehended, Major Quarshigah was reported to have pleaded with officials at the Bureau of National Investigations for forgiveness.

"I cannot understand what has come over me. Everything I have done is due to the influence of the devil." The paper quoted him as saying.

Ghanaian authorities last week announced the arrest of several people including Maj. Quarshigah and two Air Force officers for their role in alleged activities which could have "compromised the security of the state."

The government reported that a board of inquiry is investigating. Without giving details.

Maj. Quarshigah led troops loyal to President Jerry Rawlings to [words indistinct].

**Ivory Coast****'Major Cabinet' Reshuffle Announced 16 Oct**

*AB1610135289 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
1250 GMT 16 Oct 89*

[Excerpts] We interrupt the normal course of this newscast because we have a telephone call from the Presidency of the Republic. Over to you Ouattara Gnonzie. [passage omitted]

[Gnonzie] As announced the president of the Republic effected a major cabinet reshuffle this morning. Without delay, we will let you listen to a statement by the government spokesman and minister of communications, Mr Auguste Miremont.

[Miremont] I thank you for your attention. In my capacity as the spokesman for the new government which the president of the Republic, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, has just formed, I am pleased and honored to read to you the decree which he has just signed: The president of the Republic decrees that the government is composed as follows:

Minister of State—Auguste Denise  
Minister of State—Mathieu Ekra  
Minister of State—Emile Kei Boguinard  
Minister Delegate at the Presidency—Paul Gui Dibo  
Minister Delegate at the Presidency—Guy-Alain Gauze  
Minister of Defense—Jean Konan Banny  
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Simeon Ake  
Minister of Interior—Leon Konan Koffi  
Minister of Economy and Finance—Moise Koumaou Koffi  
Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources—Vincent Pierre Lokrou  
Minister of Technical Education and Professional Training—Ange Francois Barry Battesti  
Minister of National Education in charge of Secondary and Higher Education—Balla Keita  
Minister of Primary Education—Odette Kouame Nguessan  
Minister of Scientific Research and Culture—Alhassane Salif N'Diaye  
Minister of Public Works, Construction, and Town Planning—Vamomussa Bamba  
Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals—Noel Nemin  
Minister of Labor—Albert Vanie-bi-Tra  
Minister of Internal Security and Fight Against Drugs—Issouf Kone  
Minister of Public Health and Population—Alain-Frederic-Francois Ekra  
Minister of Civil Service—Jean-Jacques Bechio  
Minister of Women's Affairs—Hortense Aka Anghui  
Minister of Commerce—Nicolas Kouandi-Angba  
Minister of Tourism—Jean-Claude Delafosse  
Minister of Youth, Sports, and Social Affairs—Yaya Ouattara  
Minister of Industry and Planning—Oumar Diarra  
Minister of Mines—Yed Esaie Angoran  
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications—Vincent Tieko Djedje  
Minister of Animal Husbandry—Christophe Gboho  
Minister of Communications—Auguste Miremont

**END OF**

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**DATE FILMED**

17 Oct 1989

